BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR SECOND WEEK IN NOV.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.
8. Sunday—Mason & Slidell cap'd, '61	6 50	5 10
9. Monday	6 51	5 9
10. Tuesday—Milton died, 1614	6 52	5 8
11. Wednesday—Indian Sum'er ceases	6 53	5 7
12. Thursday	6 54	5 6
13. Friday—Meteoric rain, 1833	6 55	5 5
14. Saturday—Chas Carroll died, 1832	6 56	5 4

New Moon, Wednesday, November 11th. Full Moon, Wednesday, 25th November.

Observations on Weather.—Indian Summer commenced on Thursday, 29th of October and lasted 14 days. Signs of the times foretell that the coming winter will be a cold and dreary one.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

The Disaster on the Rappahannock—General Engagement Expected.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—There seems to be no doubt but Meade is advancing with his whole force, and a battle on the Rappahannock is daily expected.

Our loss in the late affair at Kelly's Ford, in which two brigades were engaged with fifteen thousand Yankees, has been greatly exaggerated. Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed three hundred; the loss in prisoners from six to eight hundred, including Col. Penn, 7th Louisiana. Yankee loss heavy, including several prominent officers.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—The enemy's batteries are firing slowly. No report from the Fort this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—Firing from Gregg on Sumter to-day at intervals of half an hour. Two Monitors came up and fired some thirty shots. No new movement.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 10—Flag of truce boat arrived at City Point this afternoon, having on board Col. Chandler, heretofore exchanged, and five chaplains.

Northern papers of the 10th have accounts from the army of the Potomac and are exultant at the result of the fight on the Rappahannock. They claim 1200 prisoners and 11 cannon.

The French government has seized six iron clads building for the rebel government at Nantes and Bordeaux, on remonstrances by Mr. Dayton.

Expedition to Texas under Gen. Dana, with a large fleet of transports and gunboats, had started from New Orleans. Precise destination not known.

An arrival at Philadelphia on Saturday brought the report that Fort Sumter had been stormed and captured on the first, which caused great jubilation at New York.

Nothing important from Grant's army. Capt. Geary was killed in the late fight near Wauhatchie.

Dr. Rucker arrived at Gauley Bridge on the 7th.

Federal forces under Steele occupied Arkadelphia at last accounts.

Energetic measures will soon be taken to stop blockade running at Wilmington by increase of fleet at that port.

The *Adriatic*, from Galway on the 27th, has arrived.

Lindsay, in a letter, denounced the course of the English Government towards the North as inconsistent in neutrality or honor.

The Paris *Moniteur* reports the reception of the Mexican Deputation by Napoleon. The Emperor did not allude to Maximillian.

Marshal Neil had left Paris for St. Petersburg on an Extraordinary Mission relative to Poland.

Cotton continues to advance at Liverpool.

Gold at New York, Monday, 146½.

Nothing late from Lee's army to-night.

It is reported that there were ten thousand Yankees in New Kent county on yesterday.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Nov. 10.—Nothing new from the front.

Gen. Hood left this evening with Gen. G. W. Smith for Richmond, via Wilmington, where they will remain a few days with Gen. Whiting. Gen. Hood's wound is doing well, and he is in fine tone and spirits.

Partial Account of the Fight at Lewisburg.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 10.—A special correspondent of the Lynchburg *Virginian* gives the particulars of the late fight 26 miles west of Lewisburg. Five thousand Yankees under Averill, who came from Beverly, attacked General Jackson. The latter fell back and was joined by Echols, and a severe fight ensued. Our loss heavy. Among the killed is Major Baily, commanding 22nd Va., whose body is in the hands of the enemy. Capt. Reeder, Captain Henry Rullin and Captain Thompson of the same regiment with all his company officers are wounded. Lieut. Rand of the same regiment, is wounded and in the hands of the enemy. We lost one piece of artillery but saved our wagons. Echols hearing that a force supposed to be under Schammel was approaching from Kanawha to cut him off, fell back toward Salt Pond Mountain. He passed through Lewisburg Friday evening, and the force expected from Kanawha arrived there next morning.

Snow in Virginia.

ABINGDON, VA., Nov. 10.—Slight snow fell last night. Weather clear and cool to-day. Nothing heard from the front.

No news was received here yesterday from the Chowan. We have heard a rumor that the enemy were fortifying at Winton, but the rumor wants confirmation. We should not be surprised at any time, however, to hear of an advance on Weldon from that direction.

TREACHERY AMONG THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—The Richmond correspondent of the *Appeal* says:

The loss of the Venus a week ago at the mouth of Cape Fear river was a severe blow to the Quartermaster General, and the casualty was all the more lamentable because it was the result of treachery. I have seen and conversed with a gentleman who came passenger on the Venus, and he tells me that the vessel had nearly got through the blockading squadron without discovery, and in five minutes more would have been safely out of range of the enemy's guns, when some traitor among the crew rang the steamer's bell, thus giving the Yankees the alarm and indicating in the darkness the exact direction in which they should open fire. This they did with such fatal accuracy that three men on the deck of the Venus were killed by the first shot. Two other shots successively struck the vessel. At the moment of firing, signals were made to all the other ships of the fleet, several of which moved rapidly across the mouth of the river to intercept the Venus, and nothing was left the captain but to run her upon the beach. The vessel had no sooner struck than she was surrounded by the launches of the blockaders, and the passengers and crew were descending one side of the ship as the Yankees were swarming over the other. Twenty-two only made their escape. Twenty-eight were taken prisoners by the enemy. The fate of the Venus should be a warning to the captains of Government vessels to be exceedingly careful in the selection of their crews especially in shipping men at Bermuda and Nassau. The Yankees, well enough convinced by this time that they cannot effectually close the port of Wilmington by the blockade, are resorting to strategy to compass the capture of our steamers. Bermuda and Nassau are overrun with the agents of Seward, and these men will lose no opportunity of getting their hirelings on board Confederate vessels, agreeing to pay them enormous sums to betray the ships on which they take service into the hands of the blockaders.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1863. NO. 293.

CHATTANOOGA.—THE SITUATION.—The *Appeal* of last Saturday says:

The letter of "P. W. A." to the Savannah *Republican* which we publish this evening, gives a very clear insight into the relative position of the two armies at Chattanooga. In remarking upon it, the *Republican* says, "the enemy has evidently gained a position that will render the receipt of reinforcements and supplies in Chattanooga both safe and certain. There is no longer any difficulty in his wintering where he is, and the advantages of our position have been completely lost to us. The Yankees have outgeneraled us—that is the plain English of the matter—and we are left to chew the cud of disappointment and deliberate over 'the best next step' to be taken.

As to where rests the responsibility for this disaster, it is difficult, with present information to speak advisedly. We only know that Gen. Longstreet was in command of the left wing of our army, which ought to have prevented it. Whether it could have been done with proper vigilance and energy, remains to be seen. The *onus* rests upon that officer, and having always vindicated himself heretofore, we take it for granted that he can show a "clear bill" in the case before us.

But what is to be done in the present position of affairs with our army—what is the "best next step?" is now the subject of anxious and urgent inquiry with all, both Government and people. It is clear that the enemy outnumbers us, and holds positions that cannot be taken from him without a loss far more serious than we are able to bear. To this dilemma have we been brought by the first great false step—the failure to press the enemy after our victory at Chickamauga, and to enter Chattanooga in pursuit of his vanquished and panic-stricken legion. But we must now deal with the future.

SICKLES ON THE WAR.—The infamous and unscrupulous Dan Sickles, in replying to an invitation tendered him for a public dinner in New York, says:

There is no dobut the rebels have relied very much upon foreign intervention and our own dissensions. Recent events indicate that the future policy of Europe will be governed by a desire to remain on terms of amity and good will with the Udited States. These are guarantees that the war, vast as it is, will not be suffered to assume larger proportions, and involve other natsons in the issue.

It follows that our success depends entirely upon the concentration of our resources against the enemy.—Baffled in Europe, and disappointed in all their anticipations, founded upon the course of the North, the rebels will now, for the first time, comprehend that from those sources they have no remaining chance of success. The united power and unflinching purpose of twenty millions of people must prevail—fighting in a cause for which the general voice of civilization invokes the sanction of religion, and commends the sacrifice which patriotism inspires.

It is absurd in time of war to maintain great armies, and at the same moment withhold from the Government the vital support of public opinion. To array the masses against the Government neutralizes the heroic services of our gallant battalions, and, by prolonging the war, costs thousands of lives and countless millions of treasure.

Permit me to avail myself of the occasion to appeal to my fellow-citizens everywhere to reject the leadership of those who are obliged to defend their patriotism. While the war lasts let us sustain the Government with the mind, and heart, and muscle of the whole country.

DR. RUCKER EN ROUTE TO THE ENEMY'S LINES.—Dr. Wm. P. Rucker, charged with murder and other crimes, who escaped from the Pittsylvania co. (Va.) jail, has doubtless made his way into the enemy's lines. The Fincastle (Va.) *Express* says:

He passed through Covington on the morning of the 29th, about 3 o'clock. Calling at the door of an old acquaintance and making inquiry "if the bridge was guarded?" he was recognized, but before pursuit could be made was some distance on the way. After daylight, when men and horses were collected to make pursuit, he had left the road some nine miles west of Covington and concealed himself in a gorge of the mountain, where he was accidentally discovered by Mr. John Wyatt, who was unarmed; and on Rucker's appeal to be furnished with food, and allowed to rest until night, at the same time showing his six shooter, Wyatt took him food and then returned to inform the Provost Guard of his lurking place. It seems the guard of five or six men placed themselves in the ravine, on either side of Rucker, with the purpose of closing in from both sides and capturing him. By this time it was growing dark, (how the whole day was spent we are not informed,) and he escaped by flanking one of the parties in the brush and darkness, leaving in their hands his horse, shawl, &c. Some further pursuit was made in vain, and information sent on the various routes leading to the enemy's lines. Rucker is represented as suffering much from hunger, exposure and sickness. Whether he has been able to effect his escape to the enemy is not yet ascertained.

PLUCKY WOMEN.—In an account of the late artillery fight between the Yankees and our troops across the Tennessee river a correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal* relates the following incident:

The occupants of Craven's house are mostly females, and, although the place has been persistently shelled since the Federals opened fire, and from ten to fifteen projectiles have passed through the premises, the Ladies have determined not to budge an inch; and you know the couplet—

When a woman will, she will depend on't,
And when she won't she won't, and that's the end on't.

In this case "she won't." Yesterday while the shelling was heaviest, and our men were "skedadling" across the line of fire as industriously as their locomotive apparatus would permit, the ladies were coolly preparing for dinner. One of the surgeons who was in the house, says that while he was there a fragment penetrated one of the rooms. Without being in the least disconcerted, the Tennessee matron spoke up in a tone very much like that in which she would reprove a servant for breaking china plate, "Eliza go in there and see what' damaged this time."

Think of that, ye weak legged, faint-hearted owners of corduroy and Confederate rags, who dodge like "dancing jimmies" every time you hear the shriek of a shell, and take pattern after this brave, undemoralized, impregnable, bomb proof western mother, and don't get "frightened before you're hurt.

PERTINENT.—The Charleston *Courier* remarks that time was when instruction, or learning, or apprenticeship of some kind was deemed necessary to prepare men for the proper and faithful discharge of any calling, or profession, or craft, or mystery. Our fathers did not go to a blacksmith to have their watches repaired, nor to a butcher for medical attendance, nor to a carpenter for law, nor to a preacher for loans. When men of a former generation wished to purchase beef, bacon, pork, flour, wheat, corn, horses or other things, they took the advice and service of dealers whose experience and habits of business had made them acquainted with the things wanted. We have changed all this, and in order to qualify any person now to become a proficient purchaser of wheat, flour and provisions generally, it is only necessary that he should have sufficient influence to receive an appointment.

The magic of governmental power and appointment is such that no previous qualification or knowledge is required to constitute a purchaser for Government account.

Bishop Andrews writes to the *Southern Christian Advocate* as follows:

This accursed greed for gold is raining thousands of our people for this world and the next. The past season has been unusually propitious. Our barns and cribs have been full to overflowing, and yet numbers of our planters refuse to sell corn at two dollars a bushel and are waiting till the price shall reach five dollars per bushel. Many of our friends and countrymen who have been forced to fly from their homes before the approach of our cruel invaders have come among us, and many of our rich planters whom God has so greatly blessed are unwilling to sell them corn at all for fear it will get higher, and they lose a few dollars in the sale. God has given us an abundant crop this year, and thus we show our gratitude to Him. Is there no danger that He will set his eyes upon us for evil and cut off our hopes and prospects in coming time? May God reform and save us.

All the armies of the land are now veteran. Their *morale* is now complete. Their very apparel shows it.—Cheerful, hardy, ready, and willing, there is scarce a soldier but sings at heart the stirring philosophy of Wolfe's wild reveille—

"Why, soldiers, why,
Should we be melancholy boys,
Why, soldiers, why,
Whose business 'tis to die!"

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

A RARE CHANCE.

SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, CARPETING, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE of George S. Stevenson, deceased, will sell at public auction, in the town of Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, the furniture belonging to said estate, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

1 Piano and Stool
1 Sofa, 2 Divans
1 Mahogany Table, 8 Mahogany Chairs
1 Set of Cottage Furniture, consisting of
1 Wardrobe, 1 Bedstead, 1 Bureau
6 Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair
1 Washstand, 1 Candle Stand.

CARPETING, VIZ:

1 Fine Brussels Carpet
1 Brussels Carpet cut in lengths for a large room
2 Rugs, 1 Brussels Stair Carpet
1 Three-ply Carpet
8 Arm Chairs (Oak)
1 Oak Rocking Chair
1 Hat Rack, 1 Writing Desk
Feather Beds, Mattrasses, &c., &c.
Crockery and Glassware.

Terms of sale cash or six months credit, at the option of the purchaser.

A. T. JERKINS,
Executor of the estate of Geo. S. Stevenson, dec'd.
Alamance County, N. C., Oct. 31, 1863. Nov 4-td

LAND SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the case of "William G. Hill and others *ex parte*" made at Fall Term, A. D., 1863, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity of said county, will proceed to sell the land in the pleadings mentioned and described on the 23d day of November, A. D., 1863. The first tract contains about 200 acres, is located about two miles from the city of Raleigh, and is bounded on the East by the Lunatic Asylum, on the South by William Grimes', and on the West by S. H. Young's. The other tract adjoins the land of S. H. Young and Dr. F. J. Haywood, and lying between Dry Branch and Bushy Branch, and contains about 250 acres. There is a large two story dwelling with all necessary out-houses on the first named tract, known as the Spring Hill or Hunter place.

The sale will take place at the Court House in the city of Raleigh at 12 M. Terms made known on day of sale.

Nov 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE A 10 HORSE STEAM ENGINE, AN EXcellent one, for sale. Boiler has one 8 inch return flue, very little worn. In complete order. Address at Boon Hill, N. C. A. M. ROCWEL.

Nov 9-eod3t

SALE OF MACHINERY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, AT AUCTION, four Iron Lathes, two Drill Presses, Slabbing Machine, Boring Lathes, two Polishing Machines, all our stock of material necessary in the Manufacture of Arms, consisting of Cast Steel, Iron, Copper, Brass, Block Zinc, Borax, Emory, No. 8 Copper Stills and Fixtures, Files, Stoves and Pipes, Linseed, Sperm and Machine Oil, Stock of Tools and Forging Die's necessary in the manufacture of Arms; large lot Belting, &c.

Parties may treat for any of the articles previous to day of sale. PERRY & WITTY,

Nov 7-td High Point, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY MILLS SITUATED ON Tar River, in the pleasant little village of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C. In addition to a fine Manufacturing Establishment, there is two setts of runners for grinding corn and a splendid Circular Saw Mill, entirely new. The position and location of this unrivalled water power affords every facility for carrying on the manufacturing business on an extensive scale. I offer this property for $50,000, on terms to suit the purchaser.

My address is Henderson, N. C.

Nov. 7-1w* P. R. MERRYMAN.

Daily Petersburg Express copy one week and forward bill to P. R. M.

GOLDSBORO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with all necessary out houses and Stable next to my former residence and opposite Mr. R. Washington, on railroad street. This is by far the most desirable location in Goldsboro. The House contains fourteen rooms and the kitchen four. The garden is a choice, rich piece of land.

Also, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of Pine Land, three miles from Town, lying on the W. & W. Road. A rare chance to those who wish to invest.

Nov 7-2w M. D. CRATON.

380 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hillory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Huntsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to

Oct 29-cawtd W. H. HIGH.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the lands and plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out. CHAS. MANLY.

Oct 22-taw14nov

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers, in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD B. SEAWELL,

Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for cash, if the purchaser desires it.

Oct 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,

July 6-tf Captain C. S.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 2, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:

[Signed] JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:

[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 16-1m

Surg on General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:

Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November.

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 16-tnov11 Surgeon General North Carolina.

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:

P. E. HINES,
Oct 10-2aw1m Medical Director.

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, having determined to push forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the capital stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and Iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock has therefore every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares $100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Nov 10-3t President.

Standard, State Journal and Fayetteville Observer copy six times.

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Sept 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Mun or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs. K. C. WADDILL,

Oct 10-law6w Jailor.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-nawtlstWD. Grand Secretary.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL place of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS!

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	19 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 5, 1863.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and return to Camp Holmes, or $30 for his confinement in any jail so that he can be secured, of one A. VANCANNON, 4th Tennessee Regiment, (Yankee,) 33 years old, dark eyes, dark hair, sallow complexion, 5 feet 9½ inches high, a citizen of Wautauga county N. C., and by occupation a farmer.

The said Vancannon was brought to Camp Holmes the 30th of October, and made his escape on the night of the 4th of November instant. He was arrested near the Tennessee line, and it is supposed will try to make his way back to the Yankees.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt. of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Nov. 6-1w

LABORERS ON FORTIFICATIONS AT RALEIGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWNERS of slaves, and to the Free Negroes, employed on the intrenchments at Raleigh, that the pay rolls are now made out, and that they will be paid in person or to their agents, with duplicate powers of Attorney, by applying to Capt. Wm. B. Gulick, Paymaster for the State of North Carolina.

H. T. GUION,
Lt. Col. Art'y and Eng'r.

N. B.—The parties interested will save themselves much trouble, by appointing one or more agents from each County, qualified with legal powers of Attorney in duplicate, sealed and subscribed to before two witnesses. The following simple form will answer:

We do hereby appoint ——— ———, of the County of ———, our true and lawful Attorney to receive payment and receipt for us, for all monies due us from the State of North Carolina for the labor of our slaves during the month of ———, on the fortifications at Raleigh, N. C.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of ———, 1863.

——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, [SEAL.]
——— ———, } Witness.
——— ———, }

Oct-30-2w

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.



OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.



OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary & Treasurer.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A GOOD TANNER WANTED, ONE THAT CAN come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. My address is Gibsonville, N. C.

Oct 27-10t* D. P. FOUST.

WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLAture, a Man and Woman Servant, to wait on gentlemen in their rooms and attend dining room.

Nov. 9-tf F. J. D. MILLER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.

Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, Including Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.

Oct 19-1m

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not hesitate to offer himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer.

Standard copy

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 25-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO., [illegible]

STOCK AND EXCHANGE [illegible]

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, 1863.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

One Year Ago.

One year ago to-day we resumed the publication of the *Progress*, in this city. By the unfortunate fall of Newbern, which disaster has proven a vital blow to the Confederacy as well as to North Carolina, the paper was suspended on the 13th of March, 1862, and for various reasons unnecessary now to enumerate, we were not able to start it again until the 11th of November, 1862.

We commenced in Raleigh without an office, subscribers, or anything else, if we except a determination to merit success, but from the very first day a patronage has been given us far beyond our most sanguine expectations, and, we fear, far in excess of our merits. True, we have labored, day and night, to give the State an INDEPENDENT JOURNAL—a *newspaper* to which all could look for the latest news and upon which all could rely for truth and justice, and the large circulation which the paper has achieved is the best evidence that our poor labors have been generously appreciated by the intelligent masses

We have had nothing to do with politics nor shall we, for we have no ambition that way. We have given to the Confederate and State governments a cordial and generous support, and shall continue to do so despite the slanders that have been heaped upon us. We want peace, but only such a peace as the whole South can and will accept. We have said heretofore, and are not afraid to say now, that such a peace will never come by fighting, and that we favor any steps that are practicable by the Confederate government or the sovereign States, looking to a settlement. Of course we favor the keeping up of our armies and a vigorous prosecution of the war while such efforts to obtain peace, by negotiation, are pending.

While we have taken no part in State politics, we have, on all occasions and under all circumstances, been the steadfast defender of the fair fame of our good old State and her people, and have heretofore and will hereafter defend her against all assailants, whether at home or abroad. We may have disloyal persons in North Carolina—we suppose there is no State but what has—but all charges that any considerable portion of our people, of any section of the State, are untrue to the cause to which the State has pledged its faith, is false and malicious. We think our people have done their duty and that they will continue to do it until this unfortunate struggle is over, be the consequences to themselves what they may. North Carolina never has broken faith with her sisters and never will.

We have no promises to make as to the future. The *Progress* will be hereafter what it has been heretofore. In the present uncertain condition of affairs none of us can tell where we shall be or what we shall be doing a month hence, but if the rascally enemy can be kept away from this goodly city, as we hope and believe they can, we shall continue to issue the *Progress* "as usual," the paper mills and other "institutions" upon which we have to depend permitting. Those who know us know that energy and attention will not be wanting to keep it afloat.

A year ago, when we issued the first number of our paper in this city, we thought surely that in less than a year the war would be over and the wandering refugee permitted to return to his home, but those of our people who have been robbed of home and property are still wanderers and exiles and we cannot hold out to them a hope of a speedy return of that peace for which we all so devoutly pray. This revolution, like all that have preceded it, must run its course and fill its chapter in the world's history, before peace can be restored to our distracted land. It may come next month, next year, or it may be ten years. We must be patient and resigned, trusting to the justice of our cause and the never failing succor of that overruling Providence which is always the friend of the oppressed and persecuted. While we have a hope that some unexpected event may cause an early termination of the struggle and restore the wanderer to his home and peace, quiet and prosperity to the whole land, we cannot persuade ourself or friends that there are any visible indications of what we so much desire; and hence we advise all to make their calculations and arrange their plans for war and not for peace.

We enter upon the second year of our journalistic career in Raleigh with a determination to leave no means unemployed that will render the paper more worthy of the extensive patronage which it has received.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

A writer in the *Progress*, of the 6th instant, proposes that the Governor's salary be raised, as it is totally insufficient for these times of high prices. The suggestion is a good one, and we hope the Legislature will act upon it.

The Enquirer on the Election.

We thank John Mitchell and every "other man" for the gracious admission, extorted by the late elections for members of Congress, that the people of this State are generally loyal to the Confederate cause. As in every other State, we have parties here in North Carolina, and we regret to say there is too much bitterness exhibited in our political contests, but we are prepared to defend any party or any considerable portion of our people from the charge of disloyalty, and we shall always do so, be the consequences what they may. We repeat, there have been no disloyal men run for Congress in North Carolina, at least none that we know of. The candidates may have differed on various questions, but as to the great question of prosecuting the war with vigor against our common enemy, until an honorable peace can be had, they all stand upon the same platform. We tell the *Enquirer*, and other inquiring friends, that if any man elected to Congress from this State opens his mouth in favor of submission, reconstruction or anything else that will degrade the State and the South, he need never show his face to his constituents again, for they would spurn him as a thing too mean for contempt even.

We want peace, but we want a peace that the other States can share with us, and a peace that will be pronounced, the world over, an HONORABLE PEACE. We give the *Enquirer's* article:

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

A very singular and eccentric community is our sister State of North Carolina. A State which has no occasion for prisons, and which, until the war came, had little or no debt, but paid as she went, has certainly a most respectable character, and her stocks and obligations cannot but stand at a high prémium on the exchanges of the world. But with all that, North Carolina has a curious way and will of her own, and is never done occasioning surprises to her neighbors. For example—we are told that she is sending to us, as her Congressional delegation, a number of gentlemen who say they want *peace*, and will use their endeavors to attain that blessing. That famous Mr. Leach, who said in his address to the electors that the "civil war" had lasted *long enough*, is believed to be one of the successful candidates; and he will be here in the next Congress, not helping the President to carry on the war, but bothering, driveling, sniveling about *Peace*,

Yet, all this time nothing is more certain than that North Carolinians do *not* think the war has lasted long enough, while there are any Yankee troops upon Confederate ground. They are carrying on the war both as a State and as individual soldiers vigorously enough. No State has sent forth a larger proportion of her sons to the field. No troops charge the Yankees with more hearty good will, nor carry the Confederate battle-flag deeper into the ranks of the foe. The very soldier that votes for Mr Leach, who delares that the war has lasted long enough, goes straight into line of battle, and fires away at the Yankee enemy. While the New York "Tribune" compliments a Raleigh newspaper as "a loyal paper," the readers of that paper are found by the readers of the "Tribune" excessively ugly customers. While the apparent sentiment of the State, as declared by this election, is that the war has lasted long enough, the State has shown more zeal and activity than any other in providing her troops for long campaigns. At this moment North Carolina, with her own steamer, the Vance, is importing through the blockade comfortable clothing and other quartermasters' stores for her soldiers in the field.

What an unaccountable people! They fight to defend their rights and their homes, and they send a man to Congress because he says that they have defended them "long enough." The politics of that State, we confess, are too hard for us; we are going to give up all comment and speculation upon them; and shall hereafter be content to know that the people of the Old North State, whatever they may *say* about it, whatever newspapers they may read, whatever curious delegates they may send to Congress, act like good Confederates all the time.

We even venture to hope that Mr. Leach, if he be indeed elected to Congress, although he has proclaimed that the war has been carried on long enough, may, when he comes to Richmond, be prevailed upon, by various considerations, to let it go on a little longer.

Soldiers Families and Refugees.

Whatever avarice may prompt our producers to charge for provisions, to consumers generally, the families of soldiers should be supplied at very moderate rates. We know that much is done in the way of supporting them by county committees, but those that do buy should be supplied at prices approximating to the wages paid the soldiers for their services. And the refugees who have given up property and home for the sake of the cause should have some favor shown them. Many of them are not able to live, and cannot live at the prices at present demanded for provisions, and without the condition of things be speedily changed many of them will have to return to their homes in the enemy's lines or stay out and starve. Our eye has just fallen upon the following paragraph relative to the treatment of soldiers families and refugees, in South Carolina, and we commend it to the attention of our own people, with the hope that they will imitate the worthy example set them by our "Carolina" cousins:

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Throughout South Carolina a rule is very generally observed which is worthy of imitation. Soldiers' families are supported by the several counties, but when they purchase corn, the invariable price to them is only one dollar per bushel. To refugees who have lost their property, the price is two dollars and a half per bushel; while those refugeess who either have secured their negroes, or have not suffered severely, the price is five dollars.

Now will our farmers sell to the families of soldiers at one dollar and to destitute refugees at two dollars a bushel? If they will it will prevent a great deal of suffering and stop much of the complaint now heard about the hardships of the war.

A GOOD WIFE.—A good wife is one of the best institutions a man can have about the house, and a man that has none has but little to live for. It is not every one, however, who gets a wife that gets a good one, for unless a girl can cook, wash and make her own clothes, she is not exactly the kind for an industrious, working man to tie to. But a fellow up in Virginia has just got a "brick." The Rockingham *Register* says:

One of our fair country-women, the daughter of a rich and independent farmer of Rockingham, was married the other day to a gentleman who may congratulate himself upon securing a prize worth having. She was what we would call an "independent girl," sure enough. Her bridal outfit was all made with her own hands, from her beautiful straw hat, down to the handsome gaiters upon her feet! Her own delicate hands spun and wove the material of which her wedding dress and travelling cloak were made; so that she had nothing upon her person when she was married which was not made by herself! Nor was she compelled by necessity or poverty to make this exhibition of her independence. She did it for the purpose of showing to the world how independent Southern girls are. If this noble girl were not wedded we should be tempted to publish her name in this connection, so that our bachelor readers might see who of our girls are most to be desired. If she was yet single, and we were to publish her name, her pa's house would be at once thronged with gallant gentlemen seeking the hand of a woman of such priceless value.

A FAST PLACE.—Atlanta must be a fast place. The *Register* of Saturday says:

There was a fair damsel at the Theatre last night arrayed in all the paraphernalia of one of Bragg's Lieutenants. She seemed to understand the "situation" thoroughly, and conducted herself with admirable *sang froid*. The juveniles in her vicinity detected the lamb in wolf's clothing, and stared at the adventurous girl without forbearance.

Election Returns.

We suppose nothing but the official vote will decide the contest in the 8th District. The Charlotte *Democrat* has the following:

	Ramsay.	Lander.	Scarcell.
Mecklenburg,	205	708	1
Union,	104	229	
Lincoln,	256	251	
Gaston,	290	258	
Cabarrus,	263	215	
Rowan,	546	171	
Cleaveland, reported	000	197 m.	
Catawba,	258	182	
Army vote for Union,	217	41	
Army vote for Meck'b'g,	175	256	
Army vote for Gaston,	130	44	
Riley's Battery,	41	45	
Capt. Harris' company from Cabarrus,		59	
Capt. Williamson's company from Rowan,	9		
	2494	2655	

According to the above vote, Lander has 161 majority in this District. The vote of the counties is official except that of Cleaveland. The army vote from Gaston, Union and Mecklenburg is also official as far as heard from—two companies from Mecklenburg and two or three from Union and Gaston are yet to be heard from, besides the army vote of Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleaveland, Lincoln and Rowan in part. The indications are that Lander is elected, though it will take the official vote to decide fully.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

We get the following from the same paper:

The vote for a Senator for Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba, as far as known, is as follows: Catawba—John F. Hoke 197, Dr. S. X. Johnston 131. Gaston, at Dallas, Hoke 10, Johnston 53, Linebarger 97. Lincoln and part of Gaston to hear from. [We think Hoke was the only candidate announced previous to the election.]

Harris, of Rutherford, has been elected Senator for Polk, Rutherford and Cleaveland.

2D DISTRICT.—The vote in the 2d is not all in and it is not known who is elected. The friends of Yellowley claim that he has beaten Bridgers. The vote in Pitt was 280 for Yellowley and 78 for Bridgers.

In the 1st Smith's friends claim his election, but not enough has been received to render it certain.—If the counties on the other side of the Chowan river voted, the friends of Dr. Warren claim that they must have given him large majorities. It will require the returns to settle the question.

But little interest has been taken in the election and less in the result, for after all our appeals we have not received the vote from a half dozen counties, and we see no way but to wait for the comparing of the polls in the different Districts.

From Virginia.

There was some excitement here yesterday caused by the news brought by the Richmond papers of Monday. A severe fight took place on the Rappahannock on Saturday, in which two of our brigades, Hoke's North Carolina and Hays' Louisiana, met a superior force of the enemy and were roughly handled; the Richmond papers say but few escaped.

We learn that an officer arrived here yesterday who saw the fight and who reports that the enemy were advancing in heavy force. It is very probable, we think, that a general engagement has already taken place—if not it cannot be long delayed. We regret to learn that the gallant Col. Cox is again wounded; but he has arrived in Richmond and has telegraphed his family in this city that his wounds are not serious. Col. Sellers is reported killed. We hope to hear more by telegraph before going to press.

THE RESULT IN THIS DISTRICT.—We learn that Arrington's majority in Franklin is about 150 and in Nash about 100, which will reduce Turner's majority to about one thousand. The vote will be compared at Franklinton to-day. We shall publish the official vote as soon as received.

Col. Jeff. Forrest, a brother to Gen. Forrest, died recently from wounds received in battle, in Alabama. He was a brave and gallant officer.

FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—TWO OF OUR BRIGADES REPORTED CAPTURED—A GENERAL ADVANCE EXPECTED, &c.

The *Whig* of Monday brings us the following very unwelcome intelligence:

About 3 or 4 o'clock on Saturday evening, a force of Yankees, a portion of Meade's army, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, advanced on Hays' Louisiana and Hoke's North Carolina brigades, who were picketing on the northside of the Rappahannock, near Kelly's Ford. The enemy being in overwhelming force, the two brigades were cut off and overpowered, and most of them taken prisoners. A small number were killed and wounded. Gen. Hays, we understand, saved some six hundred men, while a small number of the North Carolina brigade escaped. We also lost four pieces of artillery, but saved the horses and equipments.

Our loss in prisoners is estimated by some at 900 or 1,000, and by others at a much larger number. The numerical strength of the two brigades will scarcely exceed 3,000 men. We learn that General Hays himself was captured at one time, but subsequently escaped. Gen. Hoke is on detached duty in North Carolina, and his brigade was commanded by the Senior Colonel, whose name we have been unable to learn. Although encountering an overwhelming force, our men are represented to have fought most gallantly, and piled the ground with large numbers of killed and wounded Yankees.

The foregoing are substantially the facts as correctly as we could ascertain them from officers and men who left the army yesterday. We may add that no official information has yet been received that we have learned in relation to the affair, and nothing through the Associated Press. We hope that further information will show the affair to be less serious than at present reported.

It is believed that the greater portion of Meade's army has crossed the Rappahannock, and is probably advancing, in which event a general engagement of the two armies may occur at any time soon. Of our own movements it may not yet be advisable to speak. Suffice it to say, Gen. Lee is as well prepared now for a fight as when he lately chased Meade to Bristoe Station, and that he will fight him, if it is necessary to fight, in a position of his own choosing. It will be seen from the news from the Herald, of the 4th, in another column, that Meade has been preparing for an immediate advance.

The following from the *Examiner* is worse still, as it says that official intelligence of the disaster has been received:

Official information was received by the War Department yesterday, that two brigades of Lee's army were, on Saturday, captured by a sudden and unexpected advance of Meade. The dispatch bringing this intelligence gives none of the particulars of this disaster; but it was believed in official circles that our loss would fall little short of five thousand men. Governor Letcher and others, however, who arrived here last night, direct from the army, give not so sad an account of the affair. Their report is, that on Saturday, about noon, Hoke's and Hays' brigades, being on picket, were attacked by about twenty-five thousand of the enemy, and after one of the most desperate fights on record, part of which was hand-to-hand, our men were surrounded, and all of them except some six hundred of Hays' brigade killed or taken prisoners.

The number of our men taken prisoners is variously stated at from fifteen hundred to three thousand; the latter figure is probably the nearest the truth. We also lost four pieces of artillery.

We have been able to obtain no information of the extent of our loss in killed and wounded, but it is confidently asserted that the enemy's loss was very heavy, some say as much as two thousand.

The fight is reported to have occurred at or near Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock; but whether north or south of that stream there are two opinions. One account is, that the brigades were beyond the river, and in a manner cut off from the main body; the other, that they were on the south bank, at Kelly's Ford, and were surrounded by the enemy, who crossed above and below them.

Hays' brigade is composed of Louisianians and Hoke's of North Carolinians.

It is believed that General Lee expected Meade to advance upon him, yet he was not prepared for so early and vigorous an attack. He knew Meade had received peremptory orders to advance and give him battle whenever he found him, but thought it would take the Yankees several days longer to bring his army to the Rappahannock. It would now appear that Meade can advance as quickly as he retreats.

There was no fight yesterday.

The *Enquirer* is very severe on the disaster on the Rappahannock. That paper says:

Sunday, at all times fertile in rumors, was particularly so on yesterday. But we fear that the rumors of yesterday are too true, and, unfortunately, too disgracefully true. It was reported that Gen. Echols had been disastrously defeated near Lewisburg, Virginia; but more than defeat, a shameful, unmittigated disgrace was permitted to befal our arms in the boasted army of Northern Virginia. Two whole brigades of the army of Northern Virginia were captured on Saturday. We learned this not as rumor, but as a fact, from such a source that we cannot question its accuracy. We could not learn whose brigades they were, not even whether they were cavalry or infantry. But it matters not who the brigades are, not whether their commands are infantry or cavalry, the honor of the army, the interest of the cause, the safety of the country all unite to demand their dismissal from the army upon which their negligence has brought such irreparable disgrace. At present writing we are not able to give any other particulars. The rumor of this disgrace comes to us from a source that demands our credence, and its serious and shameful character requires that all publicity should be given to it.

The rumor on the streets was to the following effect—we hope it may be no worse than the following—but we fear it is;

Passengers by the train from Fredericksburg, yesterday evening, state that a large force of Yankees crossed the Rappahannock, on Saturday evening, at Kelly's Ford, drove in the Confederate pickets stationed there, and captured a few prisoners. At last accounts heavy firing was said to be going on.

The War Department received intelligence yesterday that a large Yankee force had landed at Winton, on the Chowan, about forty miles from Weldon.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Saturday says:

On Thursday night fifty-eight rifled shots were fired at Sumter, of which twenty-one missed. There was but a single shot from a monitor, and that struck the fort.

In the morning the land batteries, as usual, increased their fire, and, in conjunction with these monitors, kept up a heavy bombardment for about half the day. The fire of the former was directed, as it has been for the last few days, at the southwest angle, while the monitors continued to confine their attention to the eastern face. But little, if any damage was done—almost every blow contributing rather to the defence than to the destruction of the work. In the course of the day the new flag staff was shot away, and was gallantly replaced by Sergt W. D. Currie, Co. D, and Corpl S. Montgomery, Co. C, of the 25th S. C. V.

Early in the afternoon two of the monitors withdrew, and the fire considerably slackened as the day wore to its close. The report of the evening states that one hundred and fifty-three rifled shots had been fired, of which thirty-one missed; one hundred and ninety-three mortar shells, of which thirty-four missed, and that there were eighty shots from the monitors, of which fourteen missed.

The casualties of Friday were ten slightly, two severely wounded, and two killed. Only one name has yet been reported; it is that of Sergeant A. Larender, Co. F, 25th Ga. Reg't, who received a severe flesh wound in the back from the fragment of a shell.

One of the monitors lately disappeared from the harbor, but another has arrived to take its place.

It is hardly necessary to report that our batteries kept up their usual fire on Gregg and Wagner.

SOUTHERN WOMEN.—The Southern women beat the world, in their line. A correspondent of the *Mississippian*, writing from Uniontown, November 3d, says:

Seeking a refuge for my family (not for myself) from the storm of war, I found in this village every social and conventional advantage; but the most surprising, as it was the most grateful feature of all, I found here, was an example to Southern women, furnished by two beautiful girls in the "Booker House."

Their father, a refugee from Memphis, a very old gentleman, formerly in fine circumstances, but now ruined by the revolution; had educated them in the most expensive schools; and I found them here—doing, what do you suppose? Striking the piano with most exquisite touch? Yes. Singing *peraidi*, with finely developed voices? Yes. But what else? Like those beauties once in Marengo, an adjoining county, who had flourished in the court of Josephine, but were driven hither by the downfall of Napoleon, they were wielding the broom in a hotel and performing whatever task their altered circumstances require.

Seeing one of them in the hall—blooming and beautiful, with broom in hand, I exclaimed "you are worth, Miss, your weight in diamonds, and should marry an elegant friend of mine, but that he has been maimed in battle." "I would rather lean," she answered, "on the *dangling sleeve* of a brave soldier than on the brawny arm of a *coward and a slave!*" Noble woman! May the great thought of your great heart go back to the army! Let the winds waft it! And ye soldiers, remember you are not fighting *now* for slavery, but for these heroic women of the South!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 10th, 1863.

The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

B

Blake, Wm
Beal, Jas H
Brown, W Th
Beck, Jno P
Beck, M P
Brown, Dempsey W
Birk, Joseph
Byrd, B B
Bodenheimer

C

Crook, M
Corlette, Mrs Charlotte

D

Davis, Dr Jno W
Dunston, Richd
Demsy, Miss Julia J
Dorance, Lillian
Davis, Miss Mary M
Drumond, Miss Martha

E

Elms, J W
Ebon, Miss Bettie B

F

Finnele, R N

G

Grudy, N W

H

Hobby, Willis
Hodges, J W
Hunnicutt, Mrs F W
Holleman, Jacob
Harris, Mrs Nancy
Hays, Wm W

J

Jones, Mrs Edith
Johnson, Mrs Joshua

K

Koonce, F D

L

Lewis, Mrs Mary
Latham, Sergt Geo

M

McDowell, John
Myatt, Isaac B
Martin, Lt Macon
Massey, Mrs Lucie
McCotter, Miss Susan D
Moore, Capt M W
Moore, Capt J G
Moody, Mrs Maria

P

Parks, Miss Sarah
Parker, Wm W
Perkins, Mrs Lucy
Perry, Calvin
Partin A J
Person, Miss Mary

R

Rhoads, Jas A

S

Smith, Francis
Scott, A L
Stewart, Miss Mary E
Sanders, E T
Scott, Miss Carrie
Stallings, Jas
Stephens, Miss Susan
Sheck, Rev J D
Sater, Miss Judson
Smith, Martin

T

Turner, Henry
Taylor, Lewis
Turner, W P
Taylor, Capt M P
Templeton, G G

W

Waddell, Thos F
White, Miss Ruth
Woodworth, Geo L
Wood, Capt Jno H
Waddell, Jno
Wood, Jno W

Nov 11-1t

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.,)
Raleigh, Nov. 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

I. THE OPERATIVES IN WOOLEN AND COTTON Factories that furnish Goods for the Confederate and State Government are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when their counties are invaded by the enemy.

II. The drill of the Guard for Home Defence will be dispensed with until the 10th day December next to allow the farmers time to sow their grain.

By order of Gov. Vance.

R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.

Nov 11-6t

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

A SUBSTITUTE, EXEMPT FROM STATE AND Confederate service, may be had if early application be made. Cavalry preferred. Address "P" at Progress Office. Nov 11-tf

LOST,

ON HILLSBORO' STREET, A BUNCH OF SMALL Keys, on a steel ring. The finder will be rewarded for leaving them at the Progress Office. Nov 11-1t

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer

CARGO SALES AT AUCTION BY CATALOGUE

ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the cargoes of Steam Ships

SPUNKIE, BANSHEE, GEN'L BEAUREGARD AND PET

with sundry consignments from other Ships, making the largest and by far the most attractive sale of the season—as enumerated, viz:

DRY GOODS.

3 cases Super Broad Cloth—various colors
1 bale Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 bale Super Black Broad Cloth
4 bales Cassimeres
1 bale Mixed Meltons
2 cases Brown and Gray Mixtures
12 bales Dark Fancy and Black and White Schwartz Prints
12 cases Bleached Shirting
2 cases Fine Unbleached Shirting
4 cases Black Alpaca
2 cases Dark DeLaines
1 case Black Sewing Silk
1 case Lace Flannel
1 case Fancy Wove Flannel
2 cases India Twills
3 cases Stay Bindings
1 case Linen Huckaback
1 bale Linen Sheeting
3 cases Linen Thread
3 cases Spool Cotton
1 case Machine Thread
2 bales Blue Mottles
4 bales Regatta Stripes
1 bale Bedtick
2 cases Linen Cambric Handk's
1 bale Fancy Mohairs
1 bale Fancy Flannel Shirts
16 cases L. C. Shirts—Linen Fronts
1 case Gent's Half Hose
2 cases Ladies White and Slate Hose
2 cases Misses White and Grey Hose
5 cases Pins
3 cases Flexible Agate and Bronze Buttons
1 case Fancy and Silk Buttons
2 cases Knitting Needles
2 cases Hooks and Eyes
3 cases Needles, Hair Pins, &c

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Ready Made Clothing
1 case Violin Strings
1 case French Watch Glasses
2 cases French Felt Hats
3 cases Brazillian Hats

SHOES AND LEATHER.

64 cases Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Eng. manufacture, superior material and finish
140 cases Bluchers, assorted
19 rolls Harness Leather
100 sides Sole Leather
2 bales English Sole Leather
2 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

32 cases Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper
28 cases Envelopes, well assorted
5 cases Steel Pens
3 cases Lead Pencils
3 bales Wove Newspaper, 36 x 49
14 cases Cotton Cards
5 do Wool Cards
4 do Cotton Carding
1 case Tin Solder in strips
10,000 lbs. Hollow Ware
4 casks Hoes
2 do Cutlery
2 do Screws
1 do Awls

GROCERIES.

50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
50 do English Bellow Soap
40 bags Prime Cape Coffe
16 chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
25 boxes Laundry Starch
65 do Corn Starch
21 kitts Mackerel
5 kitts Salmon
497 sacks Liverpool Salt
800 do do do 28 lbs each

DRUGS.

16 cases Quinine, 2,000 ozs
170 kegs Bi Carb. Soda
15 casks Alcohol
16 barrels Epsom Salts
10 casks do do
20 barrels Bleaching Powder
10 do Alum
10 do Borax
3 cases do
4 do Extract Logwood
14 do best English Mustard
2 do Bro Windsor Soap

AND

70 cases Drugs, assorted—

Iodide Potass,	Sulph Morphia,
Powd. Ipecac,	Gum Camphor,
Tart. Acid,	Ipecac Wine,
Tinct. Opie,	Pulv. Opie,
Gum Opie,	Cream Tartar,
Ung. Hydrag Fort,	Ung. Hydrag Mit.
Pil. Hydraig.	Citric Acid,
Iodine,	Oxymel Scills,
Ammon Carb.,	Croton Oil,
Ess. Lemon,	Glycerine,
Liquorice Paste,	Blue Galls,
Blue Stone,	Thumb Blue
Baking Bowder,	Castor Oil,
Cod Liver Oil,	Gum Arabic
Citrate Magnesia,	Chlo. Lime,
Magnesia Carb,	Dovers Powder
Potass Chlor.,	Ether, Sulph. Opp

Nov. 3-tu